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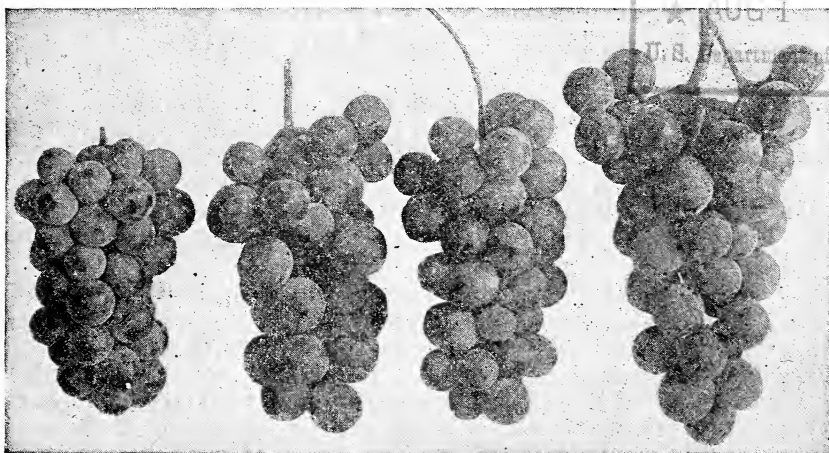
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HORTICULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL
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NORTH BEND NURSERIES

Fruits and Ornamentals Since 1882



A Special Offer on Request

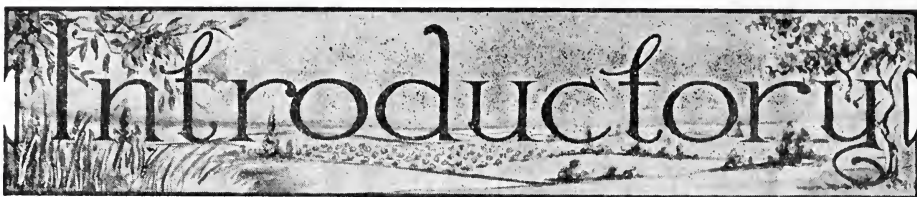


J. W. Stevenson,
Proprietor

Spring and Fall
1919

Write Us for Special
Prices on Quantities

North Bend, Dodge County, Nebraska



T R E E S

Fruits and Ornamentals for Nebraska—Adjoining States

I HAVE for thirty-nine years been supplying my friends and strangers alike with nursery stock that I know succeeds best in Nebraska and adjoining states. I say "I know"—well, that's just what I mean, for I try out on my grounds and prove the success of every variety before I list it. That's why 33,000 of the best families in Nebraska and connecting states wait and watch every year for my new catalog.

Our business—established way back in 1882—has grown steadily. So I have always been able to look after each customer's wants myself. We carry a full line of standard varieties of nursery stock. We specialize also in small fruits, particularly strawberries. We also are known to thousands for our fine ornamental trees, vines, plants, roses, shrubbery, bulbs, and the like.

We try to do business on a fair and square basis that appeals to our people. We pack free. We replace stock at half price. We pay the freight. We ship good stock in good condition.

Our prices, quality of stock con-

sidered, are mighty reasonable, as you can see for yourself by comparing them with others.

Remember, too, we list only varieties that we know from our actual experience with them on our own grounds will succeed in your locality. Be careful about buying Nursery Stock from catalogs and agents from away off somewhere. Nine times out of ten, you'll get stock that won't succeed in your soil.

I will give your order my personal attention.

Yours for great fruit profits,

J. W. STEVENSON, Prop.,

North Bend Nurseries,

North Bend, Neb.

Parcel Post

We pay the same rates charged for merchandise. We pack mailing trees and plants in the best moss, using wax paper next the roots and tough "Kraft" paper on outside. Can send bundles of 20 lbs. or less, but they must not be more than 7 feet in length and circumference.

On large orders we will only charge the exact amount of postage required and will return all surplus postage.

Replacing—We will replace all fruit trees and plants that die from any cause at half our retail price. If we are to blame for the condition of the stock we will replace free.

Few firms are as liberal as we are about replacing. Most of the firms make no promise to replace.

Guarantee—We aim to have our stock true to name and carefully labeled; yet, while we exercise the greatest care to do this we will not be held responsible for any sum greater than the cost of the stock that proves untrue.

We guarantee trees to leave us well packed and in good condition but will not be responsible for delays in transportation. We will collect damages for delays, but if delayed too long in transit or damaged, have the Agent make a note of it on the bill or receipt.

Varieties—As far as possible, leave the selection of varieties to us. We will use our experience with fruit in Nebraska for the past thirty-nine years for your benefit. Many select too many varieties, and often not the best sorts. When varieties become exhausted we reserve the right to substitute others of the same class and value or of larger size, except when orders are marked "No substitution."

A Descriptive Catalog will be furnished for ten cents. If an order is sent we will credit the amount on the order.

Directions for Planting will be sent to each one ordering.

Prices for 6 at a dozen rate, 5 at 10 rate, 50 at 100 rate, 500 at 1,000 rate, though several varieties in a class make up the number.

References—First National Bank, First State Bank of North Bend, or R. H. Haverfield, Datel & Datel, prominent merchants of North Bend.

Freight and Express Charges can be paid at destination, as our guarantee is accepted by railroad and express companies. Small bales of 50 pounds or less go as cheap by express as by freight, and when such is the case we send by express.

Owing to the fact that the prepayment of freight on some orders and not on others is inconvenient and tends to confusion and mistakes, we do not this year offer to prepay the freight, but offer a 10 per cent premium in stock on all orders. This 10 per cent premium usually exceeds the amount of the freight. We also allow you to make your own selection of stock for the premium and do not limit you to a few things which you may not care for.

Heeling in and Planting—When trees are received heel in immediately so that mellow earth comes in contact with all the roots, and water the roots if the earth is dry. Do not let the bale or box be exposed to sun or wind an hour if you can avoid it, and in planting do not let the roots get dry for a moment. In planting make a hole sufficiently large so roots will not be bent or twisted. It is a good plan to have roots grouted or dipped in mud before planting. Plant one or two inches deeper than the trees stood in the nursery. Pack the soil firmly about the roots, and after roots are covered add a bucket of water. When soaked away fill up the hole nearly even with the surface, but have the soil on top loose. Where water is plentiful fill up the hole partly with fine, loose surface soil and settle it about the roots with water instead of tamping it in. Cultivate with hoe or cultivator every ten days or oftener till middle of August. Nothing should be allowed to grow within two or three feet of the tree. Shorten branches to one-half of last season's growth, and leave only four or five limbs on an apple tree.

In planting valuable trees a tube of wood or cement may be set in the hole six inches from the tree and to same depth the tree is planted. The roots of the tree can be more effectually watered through it with half the amount of water applied at the surface. The water usually applied at the surface seldom reaches as far as the roots.

Dynamite may be used very successfully for making holes for planting trees, especially when there is hardpan under the soil. The dynamite will loosen the hard soil to a depth of six to ten feet and trees planted there will grow rapidly and not suffer with drouth or surface water.

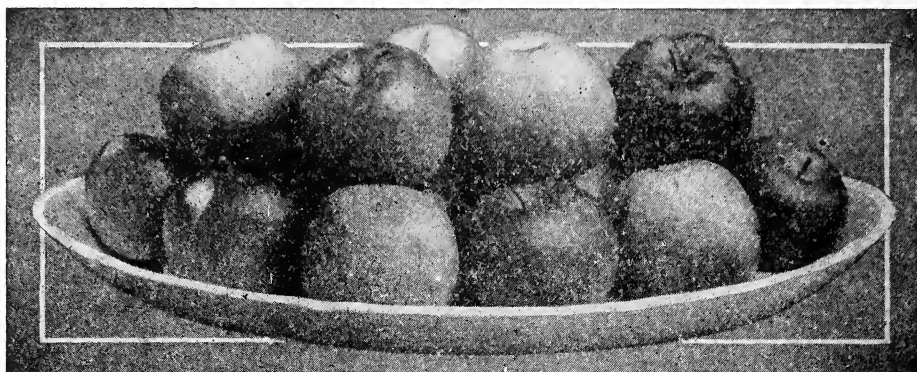
If you receive two or more catalogs, please pass the extras to neighbors or to friends who may need them.

Clubs—To those who send in other orders besides their own we will allow a commission of ten per cent, including an equal amount of the order of the person getting up the club.

PREMIUM

In addition to our 10 per cent premium to pay freight we offer an additional premium of 5 per cent on orders sent in with the cash before February 20, and 3 per cent before March 1, and such orders shall have precedence in packing.

If all orders could be sent before March 15th it would be better for the customer as well as the nurserymen.



Winesap

APPLES

Apple trees are scarce and dear in wholesale market, but we have our usual supply of apple and crab apple trees, and offer them at nearly former prices, which is very low for good trees.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 feet, select 3-year	\$0.40	\$3.70	\$34.50
4 to 5 feet, select 2-year trees .....	.30	2.80	25.00
3 to 4 feet, select 2-year good trees .....	.20	1.80	17.00

Summer Apples

Early Harvest—Tree healthy, vigorous and a good bearer. Fruit medium size, nearly round, somewhat flattened; surface smooth, clear, waxy yellow, rarely blushed; flesh tender, juicy, acid to sub-acid; flavor good. July.

Red Astrachan—Tree vigorous, upright, hardy and productive. Fruit medium to large; surface smooth, marbled and striped on greenish yellow; flavor acid. July and August.

Benoni—Medium; roundish; pale yellow, shaded with crimson; juicy, tender, sub-acid. August.

Carolina Red June—Tree a moderate, upright grower; an early and abundant bearer. Fruit small to medium, oblong, surface smooth, color dark red, with white ground; flesh white, very tender, fine grained, juicy, acid. July and August.

Duchess of Oldenburg—A large, beautiful apple, roundish. Streaked red and yellow. Tender, juicy and pleasant. Tree a vigorous, fine grower and abundant bearer. Very hardy. August and September.

Sweet Bough—Large, pale greenish yellow; tender and sweet; good bearer; moderate. July and August.

Sweet June—Tree is strong, upright, very productive. Fruit small to medium, round; greenish yellow; flesh white, fine grained, tender. July and August.

Yellow Transparent—A Russian apple. The tree is a hardy, upright grower; regular and early bearer, medium size. Color a rich, transparent yellow with a faint flush on sunny side; flesh melting, juicy, sub-acid. July and August.

Liveland Raspberry—Very early, medium to large. Handsome color, red and yellow. Originated in Iowa. Hardy and very productive. July and August. Price 3 cents extra.

Autumn Apples

Maiden Blush—Medium; beautifully flushed with red; tender and pleasant; a fair grower; productive. August and September.

Haas—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine white,



Delicious

Autumn Apples—Continued

sometimes stained, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good; bears early and abundantly; vigorous. September and October.

✓ **Wolf River**—(Wisconsin)—Very large, roundish, irregular, yellow covered with dark crimson, coarse grained, juicy. October-December.

✓ **Wealthy**—(Minnesota)—Medium to large, roundish, oblate, striped bright crimson to dark solid red. A very attractive fruit, very juicy, sub-acid. September to November.

✓ **Longfield**—(Russian)—Medium roundish, conical, light yellow with red blush, very juicy, sub-acid. October-December.

✓ **Fameuse or Snow**—Medium, roundish, flattened; deep, solid red, sometimes striped; juicy, fine grained; mild sub-acid. October-November.

✓ **Peerless**—(Minnesota)—Medium to large, roundish, conical, greenish, striped with dull red, firm; sub-acid. October-January.

Other varieties: Pound Sweet, Ramsdell Sweet, Uppers Red, etc.

Winter Apples

✓ **Jonathan**—Medium size, yellow, nearly covered with red; a delicious dessert apple; always demands high market prices; vigorous and productive.

✓ **Iowa Blush**—Medium in size, roundish, conical, whitish with red cheek; quality fine, tart; tree vigorous and hardy on the prairies. November to January.

✓ **Patten's Greening**—A Duchess seedling from northern Iowa. Tree very hardy and productive. Fruit full medium, olive green with some dull red stripes and splashes. Flavor pleasant, sprightly, sub-acid. A superior cooking fruit. December to February.

✓ **Ingram**—A seedling of Janet. Tree more upright; fruit medium size, roundish, inclined to conical; yellow ground; striped, bright red, flesh greenish-yellow, delicate, tender, juicy, sub-acid. A late keeper.

✓ **Gano**—Fruit is bright red on yellow ground, with no stripes; large; oblong, surface smooth, polished; dots minute; basin shallow, sometimes deep; eye large, cavity deep, brown in color; stem medium to long; core medium. Tree healthy, vigorous and prolific bearer. January to April.

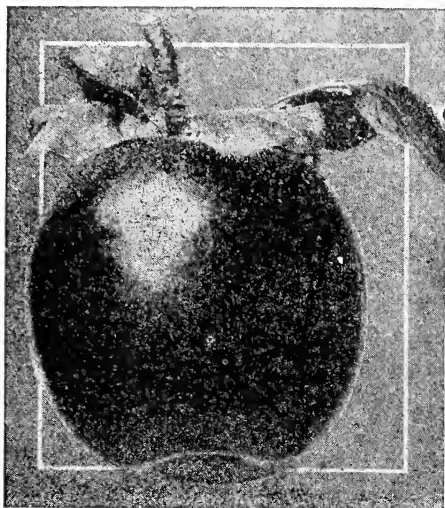
✓ **Janet**—Medium size; greenish yellow with red; excellent for all purposes; vigorous but slow grower. Very late.

✓ **Banana**—Medium size; deep yellow; has delicate banana perfume; very popular.

✓ **Ben Davis**—Medium size; red striped; rather coarse grained, but great market variety; tree rarely fails to crop.

✓ **Delicious**—Large, dark red; fine grained; a melting, delicious flavor; largely planted everywhere. 3 cents extra.

Winter Apples—Continued



Jonathan

McIntosh—Medium size large; nearly covered with crimson; crisp, tender; very popular; vigorous, annual bearer.

Missouri Pippin—Large; mostly red; good quality; hardy; an early bearer; good keeper.

Grimes' Golden—Tree upright and hardy; fruitful, color golden yellow when ripe; medium to large; quality sub-acid, mild and melting; valuable in any orchard. Early winter sort.

Stayman's Winesap—Medium size; green and yellow; popular for all purposes; quick and vigorous grower.

Talman's Sweet—Medium size; pale yellow; sweet and juicy; vigorous and productive.

Winesap—Medium size; deep red; firm, crisp and juicy; popular everywhere; very productive and an early bearer.

York Imperial—Medium large; yellow, covered with bright red; a great variety for cold storage and market; tree vigorous.

Mammoth Black Twig—It is one of the most valuable and profitable apples grown. It resembles in every way the Winesap, of which it is no doubt a sport, except that it is one-third to one-half larger. The trees are also the same in habit of growth, color of bark and foliage, but the Black Twig is the stronger grower and makes a handsome tree in the nursery and orchard.

Northwestern Greening—Fruit medium to large, averaging from seven to eight ounces each and very uniform in size. Color greenish yellow, flesh juicy, firm and fine grained. Very fine quality and flavor. Tree is very hardy and a thrifty grower, an early and continuous bearer. One of the longest keepers known. January to spring.

Other sorts are Salome, Windsor, Isham Sweet, Reagan's Red or Black Ben Davis. This is better quality than Ben Davis. Walbridge, a well known sort; Okabena and Malinda, hardy Minnesota sorts. King David is another popular sort. Will have to charge 3 cents extra for Liveland Raspberry, Delicious and Black Ben Davis, Okabena and Malinda. We have dropped Bismark and some other sorts because they are so subject to blight.

Crab Apples

Same Prices as Apple Trees.

They are entirely hardy, and do well in any kind of soil, in the most exposed situations.

They come into bearing very early, generally the second year, and bear every year.

They are unequaled for jelly, and can be dried, cooked, canned and preserved with the skin on, thus saving work.

Florence—Large, handsome; crimson, splashed with darker red; prolific; valuable. September.

General Grant—Large, roundish oblate; yellow, with stripes of deep red, and dark red, almost black on the sunny exposures;

flesh white, moderately fine grained, mild, sub-acid flavor. September and October.

Hyslop—Tree a moderate grower making a beautiful shaped, thrifty tree; bears young; fruit large, nearly round, flattened at the ends; skin smooth, color dark, rich red on yellow ground; flavor very good.

Martha—This is one of the best. The ground is bright yellow, nearly overspread with light bright red. Of good size.

Whitney No. 20—Tree thrifty, upright grower; fruit large, skin smooth, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy, of pleasant flavor. One of the very best. August.

Apple and Crab Apple Trees, 3 to 4 feet, 3 cents extra by mail.

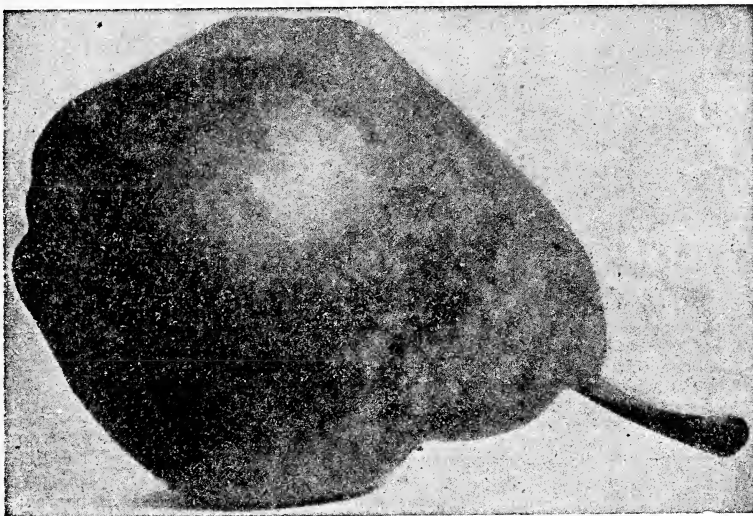
Will have a limited assortment of 2 to 3 feet Apple trees at 4 cents less than 3 to 4 feet size.

Mr. J. W. Stevenson,
North Bend, Neb.

North Platte, Neb.

Dear Sir: Will write to inform you I received the trees last Saturday in good condition. Am very much pleased with the trees and wish to thank you for the shrubbery. I remain, yours truly,

P. L. W.



Seckel Pears

Pears

Plant standard pears 20 feet apart and dwarf pears 10 feet. Cut out the leaders in standard sorts and thus compel them to form bushy tops.

	Each	10	100
5 to 7 feet, standard, 2 years, each	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
4 to 6 feet, standard, 2 years, each .....	.45	4.00	35.00
3 to 4 feet, standard, 2 years, each, by mail 3c more.....	.35	3.00	25.00
4 to 5 feet, dwarf, 2 years, each .....	.40	3.70	34.00
3 to 4 feet, dwarf, 2 years, each by mail 3c more.....	.35	2.75	25.00

Bartlett—Large size with often a beautiful blush to the sun; buttery, very juicy and highly flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular. August.

Clapp's Favorite—Very large, yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun and covered with small russet specks, vinous, melting and rich; season August.

Kieffer's Hybrid—The pear was raised from Chinese Sand Pear accidentally crossed with the Bartlett or some other kind grown near it; is an early and very prolific bearer; the fruit is of good quality, wonderfully showy, and is valuable for the table and market; it never rots at the core, and is as nearly blight proof as is possible for any pear to be. October.

"The Kieffer"—The reason there are not

many pears in the Middle West is because they do not plant Kieffers.

Duchess D'Angouleme—Very large, dull greenish yellow streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with rich and very excellent flavor, on the quince order, to which stock this variety seems well adapted; it is always fine; the large and fine appearance of this fruit makes it a great favorite. September.

Seckel—Small, skin rich yellowish brown when ripe, with a dull brownish red cheek, flesh very fine grained, sweet, is exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; the richest, highest flavored pear known. August and September.

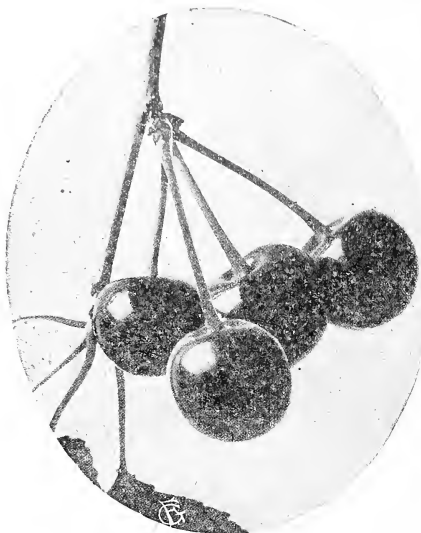
Flemish Beauty—Is large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; good bearer, is hardy everywhere. August and September.

Cherries

Budded on Mahaleb or Mazzard roots and will not sprout unless planted too deep. If planted too deep the tree will start roots near the surface and sprouts will start from them. The bud should be covered about two inches below the surface. Sweet or Heart Cherries do not succeed well, but will furnish them, if wanted, at the same price as the others. Would recommend Early Richmond, Montmorency, Dyehouse, Wragg, English Morello, Ostheim, Baldwin. They may be planted 16x16 feet.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 feet, choice trees, first class	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$47.00
4 to 5 feet, good trees .....	.50	4.50	38.00
3 to 4 feet, good roots, by mail 3c more.....	.35	3.00	28.00
2 to 3 feet, trees, by mail 3c more.....	.25	2.20	20.00

Varieties of Cherries



Early Richmond Cherries

The earliest of the tree fruits. Trees commence bearing young and bear yearly.

Compass—Originated in Minnesota. Is a cross between the Morello Cherry and Miner Plum. Remarkably hardy and planted extensively in Minnesota and the Dakotas, where encouraging reports have been made as to hardiness and fruitfulness. Its early bearing is wonderful. One year old trees in the nursery row being covered with bloom. Many trees fruit same year they are planted. Unsurpassed in extremely cold climates for canning.

Dyehouse—This variety partakes both of the Morello and Duke wood and fruit. A very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond; is of better quality and productive. Season June.

Large Montmorency—A fine large bright red cherry of the Richmond class but larger and more solid; a more upright grower, equally hardy and productive. Equal to Early Richmond in value. Ripens ten days later.

Ostheim—Tree medium size, with round, compact top like English Morello; bears early and abundantly. Fruit medium size; almost black when fully ripe; juicy, rich, almost sweet. For eating from the hand it is at the head of our list of hardy cherries. Season medium.

Wragg—Originated in Iowa. Medium to large in size, long stem, dark purple when fully ripe. A variety well adapted for the prairie regions of the Northwest. Appears identical in tree and fruit with English Morello, but is claimed to be a new variety. Valuable late cherry. July.

Early Richmond—Everywhere the most popular. Tree strong, thrifty grower, making a large, symmetrical head; fruit medium size, dark red, melting, juicy; sprightly acid flavor and especially valuable for cooking purposes; tree an early and abundant bearer. Season, June.

English Morello—Tree moderate grower, hardy; an early and great bearer; the most valuable of the late varieties. Fruit large, round; skin dark red, becoming nearly black when fully ripe; flesh dark red, tender, juicy and of a pleasant sub-acid flavor when fully ripe. July.

Governor Wood—Large, yellow shaded with light red; juicy, very delicious. A vigorous grower and very productive. Early; sweet.

Black Tartarian—Large, juicy, rich, mild and sweet; vigorous and productive. Early.

Baldwin Cherry—The tree is an upright grower, more inclined to be round than otherwise; a very rank, vigorous grower; fruit very large, almost perfectly round, very dark, yet almost transparent; flavor slightly sub-acid, yet the sweetest and richest of the Morello type. It is remarkable for earliness, vigor, hardiness, quality and productiveness.

Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry—May be used as an ornamental bush and also for fruit. 3 to 4 ft. trees, 25c; per 10 \$2.20; 2 to 3 ft., 20c; per 10, \$1.80.

Plums

In northern part of the state plant mostly of American varieties. They ripen up about the following order and are the leading sorts, though there are multitudes of other sorts: Milton and Wild Goose in July; Pottawattamie, Forest Garden, Wolf, Weaver, Hawkeye and Wyant in August; Stoddard, Desoto, Miner and Surprise in September.

Japanese Plums—Abundance (early), Burbank.

These sorts are much larger, but not so good quality as European sorts.

European Plums—Lombard, Tatge, Moore's Arctic, Green Gage, Shipper's Pride, German Prune, Bradshaw, Yellow Egg.

Plant ten or twelve feet apart in thicket form to insure fertilization. Plant several varieties together. Head back in the spring, thus keeping them close headed and stocky and preventing them from breaking down when loaded with fruit. By proper assortment you may have plums from July 15 to October 15.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 feet, select	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$45.00
4 to 5 feet, good .....	.55	5.00	40.00
3 to 4 feet, select 1 and 2-year, by mail 3c more.....	.45	4.00	35.00

Plums—Special

We have five varieties of Professor Hansen's best Hybrid Plums, a cross between American Hardy Native Plums and choice European sorts. They are good growers and very hardy. They bear second year after planting. We also have Theo. Williams' best Hybrid of an American sort and the Burbank, a very prolific sort and excellent quality. Mr. Williams, who lived near Omaha, originated a great many valuable sorts of plums, but this is his best, named Burwood.

These special sorts are becoming very popular. Do not fail to plant some of them.

	Each	10
Our prices for them are low.		
5 to 6 feet	\$0.65	\$6.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.55	5.00
3 to 4 feet, by mail, 3c more.....	.45	4.00

European Plums

Bradshaw—Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh yellowish green; juicy and pleasant; productive. Vigorous. Middle of August.

German Prune—Very large, long; oval; purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh green, firm, sweet, pleasant and separates freely from the stone. Tree bears enormous crops, hanging late; vigorous. September.

Lombard—Tree vigorous, hardy and productive; fruit of medium size, roundish, oval, slightly flattened at the ends; skin a delicate violet-red, pale in shade; flesh deep yellow, juicy and pleasant. August.

Shipper's Pride—Size large; color dark purple; flesh firm and excellent. September.

Shropshire Damson—A plum of fine quality. The flesh is amber colored, juicy and sprightly. Very productive and a valuable market variety. Freestone. September.

Tatge, "King of All Plums"—The most progressive, long lived plum known. This fine, hardy plum, of European strain, is from a seedling originated in Iowa. A fine grower and an early and profuse bearer. It has stood all the test winters of the past fifteen years and seems to be the most productive long lived plum known. Excellent in quality.

Yellow Egg—Very large; egg-shaped; excellent for cooking; good and productive; vigorous. Last of August. Splendid variety for nearby market.

Japan Plums

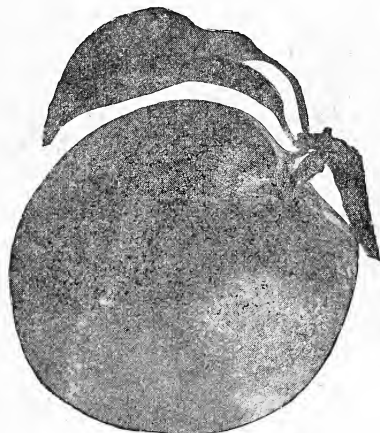
Abundance—Large, roundish, free-stone; amber, turning to rich cherry color with a whitish bloom; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender, sweet and excellent, vigorous and very productive. August.

Burbank—Large, nearly globular; clear cherry red with thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow; rich, very sweet, with a peculiar and agreeable flavor. Vigorous and a very early bearer. Last of August.

American Plums

Stoddard—One of the largest of the native plums originated in Iowa. It is a light pinkish red color, very handsome, with a tough, sweet skin. Quality fair.

Surprise—Grown from seed in Brown County, Minn., in 1886. Professor Crane-field, Madison, Wis., says: "The very best plum so far tested in our orchard." Fruit prune-shaped, dark red. Long keeper, therefore valuable for market. Ripe from September 1 to 10. Tree a thrifty, upright grower; hardy and productive. A fine tree in orchard.



Burwood

Weaver—Large, purple with a blue bloom; very prolific; a constant and regular bearer and of good quality. Tree very hardy. August.

Wild Goose—The most popular fruit with some fruit growers. Tree a vigorous, upright grower; fruit medium to large, rich golden yellow, shaded with red; flesh yellow and juicy; flavor rich and good.

Wolf—Fruit large, a perfect freestone. As to quality we find them superb for cooking and for serving with sugar as we use peaches. Tree a good grower; hardy. August.

Wyant—Large, round, oblong, wedge shape, dark red; skin thick; peels readily; flesh firm; freestone, and of excellent quality. Native of Iowa and hardy.

Forest Garden—Large, roundish, oblong, deep red with yellow tinge, firm, sub-acid. August-September.

De Soto—Large, oval, light yellow to red, sometimes mottled, juicy, good quality; an early and regular bearer, producing large crops. September.

Milton and Wild Goose are the earliest and ripen the last of July.

Larson—Originated by Mr. Larson of Washington County, Neb.; grown from seed brought from Denmark. Fruit very large; dull bluish red; handsome and of the best quality. Tree perfectly hardy; very productive. One of the best plums for Nebraska.

North Bend Nurseries,
North Bend, Neb.
Dear Mr. Stevenson:

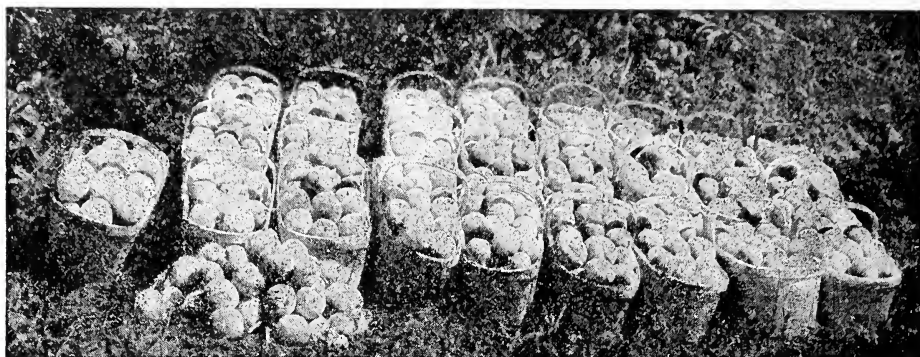
As soon as the plants are in proper condition for planting, I would like some more of the Everbearing Strawberry plants.

The plants which you sent me, notwithstanding the extreme winter and the fact, that my neighbor's horse rolled in the patch, have done extremely well. They have borne lots of berries and the vines are full of green berries and blossoms now. I would like to get the plants at the very earliest possible date.

Very truly yours,

M. E. H.

Billings, Mont., Sept. 25, 1917.



Peaches

Peaches are being extensively planted in Nebraska and have yielded good crops. The hardest sorts of budded peaches are much harder than seedlings. It is a very common mistake to suppose that seedlings of peach or apple are harder than selected budded or grafted sorts. The quality of the fruit of such seedlings is usually very poor. We recommend as best and hardest the following sorts, which ripen nearly in the order given here: Alexander, Amsden, Hale's Early Triumph, season July; Champion, Crawford's Early, Bokara No. 3 (claimed to be the hardest peach known), season August. September sorts are Hill's Chili, Elberta, Crosby, Wright, Bailly, Beer's Smock. Clingstone sorts are Old Mixon Cling, Blood Cling, season September. The earliest sorts are clings. The Wright and Bailly are very hardy, but not as good quality as the others, and not ripe until last of September. Hardest sorts same price as others.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 feet, budded sorts	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
4 to 5 feet, budded sorts, .....	.35	2.50	24.00
3 to 4 feet, budded sorts, by mail, 3c more.....	.25	2.00	16.00

Elberta—Very large, tender and juicy; the greatest market variety.

Carman—A new, hardy rot-proof peach, almost as large and fine as Elberta; skin pale yellow with blush on sunny side; flesh almost white, tender, melting, with rich, sweet, superior flavor. By far the finest early peach in cultivation. Ships well. August. (f.)

Hale's Early—Fruit Medium size; skin clear, smooth, white, delicately marbled with bright and dark red on the sunny side; flesh very melting, juicy and high flavored. July 10th to 20th.

Champion—Beyond doubt this is the champion early peach of America. Tree and fruit buds extremely hardy—has stood 18

degrees below zero and produced a full crop the following summer. Fruit often ten inches in circumference; quality A-1; a remarkably good shipper. August.

✓ **Bokara**—The best of Prof. Budd's importations from Bokara; said to be the hardest peach grown. Large, fine quality, immensely productive. Last of August. (f.)

Heath's Cling—Large, luscious but rather dry; tree hardy and productive.

✓ **Crosby**—Medium size, orange; a good tree; very hardy.

✓ **Crawford's Early**—Large, yellow; very popular; vigorous and productive.

✓ **Crawford's Late**—Large, yellow; flesh stained; very good; hardy and productive.

Apricots

Apricots are usually harder than peach trees, particularly the budded Russian sorts. Russian sorts: Alexander, Alexis, Gibb, J. L. Budd; season July 1 to August 1. Other sorts are Harris, Early Golden and Superb.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 feet, 2-year	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$35.00
4 to 5 feet, 2-year, by mail, 3c more.....	.40	3.50	30.00
3 to 4 feet, 1 and 2-year, by mail, 3c more.....	.35	3.00	25.00

Russian Apricot Seedlings, 5c less on each grade.

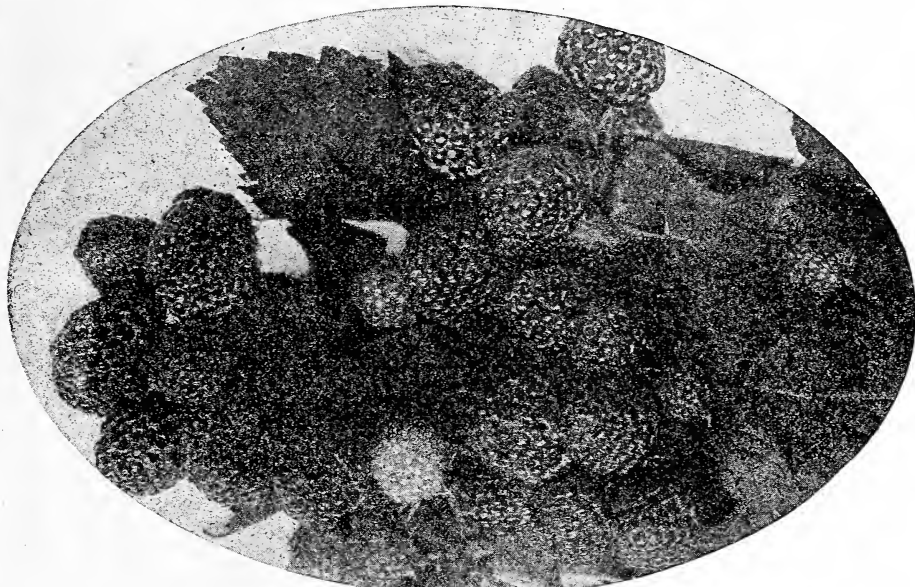
Nectarines

Same price as Apricots.

Quinces

Quinces are a very desirable fruit and should be grown as far north as Nebraska. Plant as close as plums.

	Each	10
4 to 5 feet	\$0.45	\$4.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.40	3.50



Cumberland Raspberry

Currants

Currants and Gooseberries in their wild state grow in moist places, and we can best supply this natural demand by planting in rich soil and by mulching and manuring well. Ashes may also be used freely about them. Shelter them as much as possible from the south wind. Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. Standard sorts: Cherry, White Grape, Versailles, Black Naples, etc.

	Each	10
No. 1 strong 2-year plants	\$0.20	\$1.80
No. 1 1-year plants .....	.16	1.50
Fay's Prolific, Pomona, Red Cross and Wilder, 2-year plants.....	.20	1.80
No. 1 1-year plants .....	.16	1.50
Perfection Currants, new sort, large, very productive, fine quality.		
	Each	10
Perfection Currants, 2-year.....	\$0.25	\$2.30
Perfection Currants, 1-year.....	.23	2.00

Gooseberries

Plant in rich soil, manure once a year; prune thoroughly every year.

	Each	10
Houghton, red, reliable old sort, berry small, surest bearer.....	\$0.16	\$1.50
Downing, green, large berry; one of the best; 2-year.....	.20	1.80
Carrie, large green berry. A leading sort in Minnesota and does well in Nebraska.		
Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.80.		

Currants and Gooseberries sent by mail 15c extra per 10, for 1-year plants.

Raspberries

Easily grown. Plant 2 feet by 6. Pinch back black caps first year when 1 to 1½ feet high. Plant 200 or more for family use. We grow large quantities.

Black Cap Varieties are as follows:

	10	100	1000
✓ Plum Farmer, a new, large, black sort, which we find is very hardy..	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$25.00
✓ Kansas, medium season, very hardy, large, productive.....	.40	3.50	25.00
✓ Nemaha, latest in season, very productive.....	.40	3.50	25.00
✓ Cumberland, new sort, largest raspberry grown; canes strong and hardy; medium .....	.40	3.50	25.00
Red Cap sorts that root from tip:			
✓ Haymaker and Cardinal Red and Columbian; strong growers; very large berry; hardy .....	.50	4.00	.....
Red Cap sorts that sucker:			
✓ Turner, well known; productive .....	.40	3.00	20.00
✓ Loudon, best red sort; very large, hardy; very productive.....	.40	3.50	20.00



Downing Gooseberries

✓ **St. Regis Everbearing**—The "Early Till Late" Raspberry. Raspberries for four months! That's what you get when you plant St. Regis—the new everbearing variety. Moreover, they are not only raspberries, but raspberries of the very highest grade—in size, in brilliant crimson color, in firmness, in flavor. 10c each; 100 for \$3.50; 25 for \$1.00; 10 for 50c.

The St. Regis bore abundantly in 1915 till October 7. We can heartily recommend it. Prices reduced.

Lots of 10 can be mailed free of postage. 25 for \$1.25, postpaid.

If one-half of the plants grow, you can soon fill out vacancies with your own plants of the new growth.

Blackberries and Dewberries

Plant 3 to 7 feet. Pinch or cut new growth of Blackberries back when 2 feet high. Treat suckers of Blackberries and Red Raspberries between the rows as weeds and cut them off once or twice in the spring. We can furnish other sorts, but do not recommend them. 10 plants, postpaid, 25c; 25 for \$1.00, postpaid.

✓ **Snyder**, hardiest of all Blackberries; excellent quality..... Each 10 100
 ✓ **Stonewall Hardy**, very hardy, good bearer, good quality..... .40 3.00 20.00

✓ **Lucretia Dewberry**—Largest and best of all Dewberries. The Lucretia Dewberry is becoming more popular every year. It stands drouth remarkably well. Cover plants during winter and be sure of a crop. We give strong roots..... .40 3.50 20.00

We drop the Loganberry and Strawberry-Raspberry from our list. It is a waste of money and labor to try to grow them here.

Improved Dwarf Juneberries

The Juneberry is perfectly hardy, always bears, never needs to be replanted; fruit size of wild gooseberry, blue-black when fully ripe; a mild, rich, sub-acid, and is considered delicious by most people. It will do well in all parts of the state, and all should have it. It is a good ornamental bush.

18 to 24 inches, bearing size Each 10 100
 10 to 18 inches \$0.15 \$1.25 \$10.00
12 1.00 8.00

Can send small size by mail at 10 cents extra per 10.

Elderberries

A well known bush which bears a fine fruit for pies or wine or jelly. Price, 15c each; 10 for \$1.00. Parcel Post, 20c each.

Hazel Nuts or Filberts

Plant 2 to 3 feet; each, 10c; per 10, 80c; per 100, \$6.00. They grow nicely and soon increase. 10 by mail, postpaid.

Asparagus

Plant in rich soil, 2 feet apart, in rows. Set roots 6 inches below the surface, covering with 3 inches of soil; fill in the first season while cultivating.

Conover's Colossal and Palmetto are the best sorts. 2-year-old, per dozen (by mail), 25c; per 100, \$1.25. Parcel Post, 20c per 100 extra.

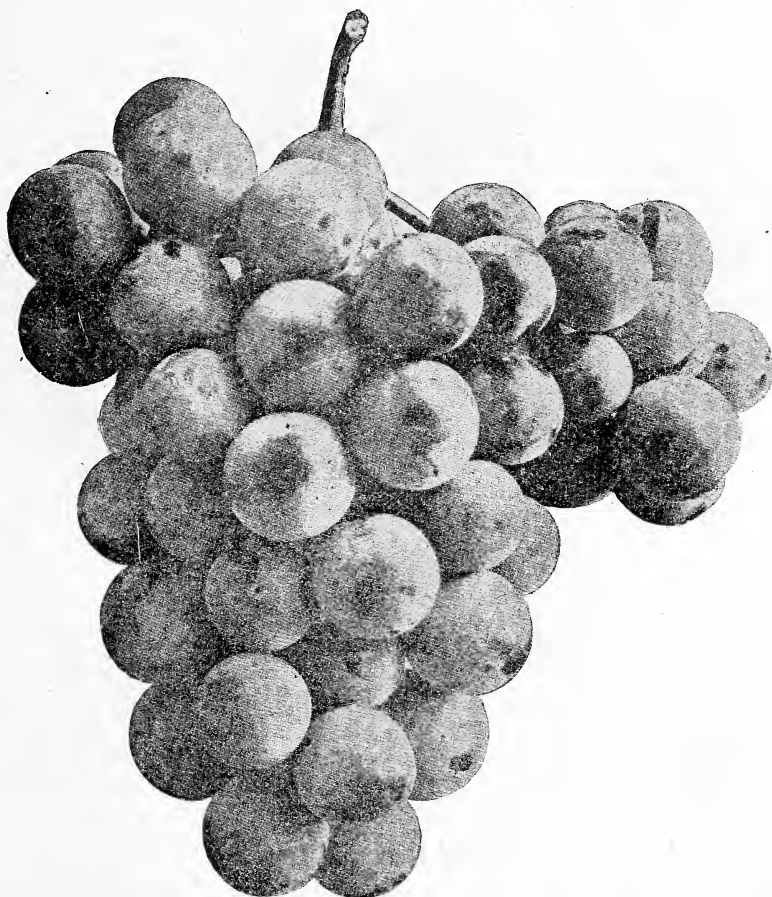
Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This deserves to be ranked among the best early vegetables in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep.

Linneus, medium size, tender..... Each 10 100
 Giant, very large \$0.10 \$0.80 \$6.00
10 .80 6.00

Horseradish

Mail, at dozen rates..... Doz. 100 1000
 \$0.60 \$4.00
 HIMALAYA BERRY. We have tried it and consider it worthless.



Grapes

Grapes in November should be taken from the trellis, pruned and covered with mulching or earth. Many varieties can be successfully grown in Nebraska if protected in the winter. We give a list of the most valuable varieties for this country:

	Each	10	100
✓ Concord—Well known, 2-year.....	\$0.15	\$1.20	\$ 8.00
✓ Concord—1-year, No. 1, best size for planting.....	.12	1.00	7.00
✓ 1-year, No. 2 .....	.10	.50	5.00
✓ Worden and Moore's Early—Seedlings of Concord; larger, better quality; one week to 10 days earlier; hardy as Concord; 2-year, No. 1 .....	.20	1.20	10.00
✓ 1-year, No. 1.....	.15	1.00	8.00
✓ Empire State, Elvira, Martha, Golden Pocklington, Niagara—Best white, hardy, popular; very productive; 2-year.....	.20	1.20	10.00
✓ 1-year .....	.15	1.00	9.00
✓ Champion—Black, very early, very hardy and very productive; 2-year	.20	1.20	10.00
✓ Catawba, Agawam, Salem, Brighton, Wyoming Red, Delaware—Best red sorts, fine quality, very productive; 2-year.....	.20	1.50	11.00
✓ 1-year .....	.15	1.20	9.00
✓ Campbell's Early—A new seedling of Concord; black, very large, both bunch and berry; fine quality, very early, strong grower, hardy; superior to Concord; 2-year, No. 1.....	.20	1.80	16.00
✓ 1-year, No. 1.....	.16	1.50	14.00
✓ Beta—Black, a cross between Concord and Minnesota wild grapes, equal to the wild grape for hardiness, quality fair; 2-year.....	.20	1.80	16.00
✓ 1-year .....	.16	1.50	14.00

By mail any of the sorts, 15 cents extra per dozen for 1-year vines. Write for prices on other sorts.



Dunlap

Strawberries

We have been growing strawberries since 1882. The past season has not been very favorable for strawberry growing. The blossoms are either perfect or imperfect. The imperfect are called pistillate, because destitute of stamens containing pollen, and have only pistils to receive the pollen from a staminate sort. The pistillate sorts will be marked (P) in our list, and such sorts need a staminate variety marked (S) near them or in a parallel row. Remember the staminate or fertile sorts will bear alone, but the pistillate sorts will not. We usually plant one row of staminate to two of pistillate.

Packing and Shipping—We use great care in packing, so that plants will reach destination in first-class condition and that plants shall be true to name and carefully labeled. If shipments are made late in the season and weather warm they should be expressed. Early in the season they may be shipped by freight. When plants are bought near home the express charges will be at least one dollar per thousand less than charges on shipments from the East, and risk of plants heating in transit is not half so great. By buying from us you get plants that do best in the West. Many of the Eastern sorts are worthless here, though recommended there. The grower who depends on Eastern recommendations will be disappointed in many varieties.

Parcel Post—We can send plants my mail postpaid that are bought at the rate of twenty-five, but if a hundred is to be sent add 10 cents for postage, within 150 miles; 300 miles to 600 miles, 15 cents; over 600 miles, 20 cents.

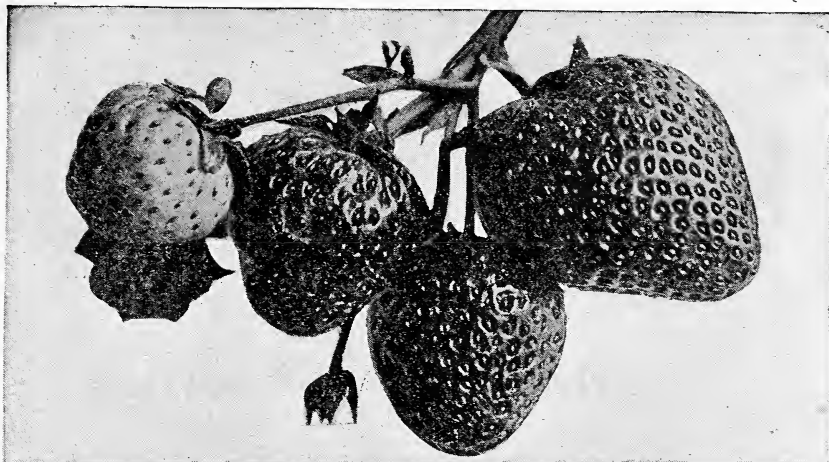
When the plants are received dip the roots only in water or thin mud and lay them loosely in a cool cellar or heel them in in a shady place, spreading each bunch to occupy one or two feet of the drill, packing dirt firmly about the roots, but leaving tops uncovered. Water them often until ready to plant. If so treated they will be in better condition to replant than if planted on arrival if the weather is dry.

We charge double price for plants in August and September, or \$1.50 per 100 for standard sorts.

Our plants are dug fresh as ordered and not handled by two or more firms before you get them. We dig the whole row, thus getting the strong plants near the center of the row.

Plant in rows as wide apart as corn rows and have the plants about 15 inches apart in the row, requiring about 10,000 plants for an acre, or 62 plants per square rod.

All Strawberries Listed We Have Have Tried and Know Them to Be Good



Gibson

In planting have the crowns even with the pressed surface of the ground and press the soil firmly about the roots, which should not be bunched together in planting. Cultivate them every week. Tolerate no weeds. Pinch off all fruit stems first year. Do not allow rows to spread more than 18 to 24 inches wide, and cut all runners that reach beyond that limit. It is a great mistake to let them grow too thickly, like grass.

Spray your plants with Bordeaux to prevent rust.

To save your berries from late frosts turn the mulching over on the plants and blossoms till danger is past. After first crop of fruit is picked trim your rows down with plow or spade to ten inches and let runners start new plants on the edge of the plowed space. Cover with mulching from November 15th to December 1st, and rake off into space between rows when plants begin to grow in the spring. If for any cause you do not get a good stand of plants, write us as early as you know it, and we will help you out with more plants free of charge if we are to blame for poor condition of them, or will not charge more than half price. Can ship plants till the 20th of May. Lime dust made by slacking fresh lime with strong lye water and sifted on strawberry or vegetable plants when dew is on is an excellent remedy for insects and beneficial to the plant. A little flour added to the lime will make it stick a long time. Can add paris green if needed. We have more varieties than we are listing; only catalog those we have a surplus of.

Owing to the protracted drouth and delay in irrigating them we omit some sorts from our lists this year.

PRICES OF LEADING STANDARD SORTS

In giving the order for 1,000 or more, not less than 200 of a sort should be selected.

	25	100	1,000
✓ Bederwood (S) —Best early, rapid grower; very productive; good quality; one of the best sorts to pollinize early pistillate sorts, such as Warfield and Crescent	\$0.35	\$1.00	\$6.00
✓ Dunlap (S) —At the experiment station in Illinois it was pronounced the best for three years among eighty-two other varieties. We have great confidence in this sort. It has a fine berry, is prolific; stands drouth, heat and cold, and transplants easily. There is danger of it matting together too thickly in the row. The leading sort now .....	.35	1.00	6.00
✓ Gibson (S) —Recommended as one of the best varieties under cultivation; very productive of large berries. The Gibson is a strong, healthy plant .....	.35	1.00	6.00
✓ Sample (P) —A late large sort; has always done well here. We recommend it .....	.35	1.00	6.00
✓ Splendid (S) —This variety is a great drouth resister. It is one of the hardest berries and produces a large crop of fine looking berries. It is one of the best pollenizers. Plant freely of this sort.....	.35	1.00	6.00
✓ Warfield No. 2 (P) —Early and late; very productive; good shipper, good quality; our leading sort; more extensively planted than any other sort except Dunlap. We have not found any sort that will surpass the Warfield in productiveness or quality of fruit. It will not stand drouth as well as some other sorts.....	.35	1.00	6.00



The Progressive

Everbearing Strawberries

Owing to the extreme drouth this year, we only offer Progressive and Superb. The great drouth and heat has destroyed nearly all the strawberry plants in the West.

Progressive—Originated in 1908 by Harlow Rockhill of Iowa. The only plant retained out of 4,000 seedlings, and it certainly is a jewel. Plant much like Dunlap, strong, healthy and very hardy; good plant maker. Fruit good medium size, dark red inside and out; blossoms strongly staminate; every bloom makes a perfect berry; bloom and fruit well protected by the foliage, a most valuable feature, as it takes hard freezing to injure the fruit. Progressive is the most perpetual, giving good pickings for over three months in the fall when the weather is favorable. Progressive fruits alike on the new as well as old plants; nothing unusual to see bloom and berries on the new plants even before they take root. Progressive is enormously productive, berries firm, and very delicious. We regard Progressive as our most valuable Fall-bearing Strawberry. It has outyielded all other sorts for us this year. Some of our customers write us they have picked over one quart per plant from plants set last spring and more to be picked.

Superb (S)—Originated by Mr. Samuel Cooper of New York from whom we obtained our plants of this variety. The fruit is large, dark red, glossy, firm and of extra good quality. It is widely advertised by Michigan growers as best of all the everbearing sorts. We find that it is not equal to Progressive for productiveness the first year, as Superb only bears fruit on the parent plant the first year, while the other sorts also bear on the runner plants, which makes an important difference in the yield the first year. It is claimed they excel in yield the second year. Last spring the Superb yielded more fruit of superior quality than the common sorts.

The Progressive is our main sort; strong, healthy grower, free from rust and most prolific bearer of choice berries.

Peerless, Advance and Forward are three new sorts we offer. We obtained them from Mr. Samuel Cooper of New York, who was the discoverer of the first everbearing strawberry in 1908. We paid \$5.00 per dozen for some of these new sorts, but consider them worth it. The three sorts are much alike in plant growth, size of berry and quality.

The berries are handsome and larger in size than other everbearing sorts. Are nearly equal to Progressive in productiveness. The plants are large, healthy and free from rust.

We cannot too highly recommend the everbearing strawberries to our customers. No other sorts are needed for family use. None of the common sorts have better roots or stand drouth better or will yield as much fruit.

One customer in Saunders County planted 100 plants May 1st. Carefully measured the berries he picked and found at the end of the season that he had gathered 125 quarts from 100 plants the same year he planted them, and still had a good stand for a crop the next spring.

None of the standard June bearing sorts could near equal this yield. Sometimes a frost in May will ruin the whole crop of the common varieties, but while the earliest blossoms of the everbearers may be injured, there will be plenty more to follow and you are sure to have a crop of berries a week earlier than common sorts, and continued on through June.

Planting—If planted in the garden, plant 1 by 3 feet. Pick off all fruit stems until August 1st, to allow the plant to become well rooted and established. Early runners may be planted by putting some soil on the joint where the leaf starts. One year plants, after bearing in June, should be treated the same as other sorts. Mow off the tops, narrow down the rows and cultivate between them. Would advise planting a new patch each year. Some of the Progressive plants set too many fruit stems and these should be thinned out. The dry season has made the crop of plants of all sorts very short.

Prices of everbearing plants:

	Mail Doz.	Mail 25	Mail 50	Mail 100	Exp. 1000
Progressive	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$1.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
Superb .....	.50	.75	1.30	2.50	20.00
Peerless .....	...	...	...	...	...
Onward .....	...	...	...	...	...
Advance .....	...	...	...	...	...



Weeping Elm

Shade and Ornamental Trees

These trees have been transplanted and are well rooted.

ASH—	Each	10	100
6 to 8 feet, select	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
5 to 6 feet .....	.40	3.00	30.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.25	2.00	18.00
18 to 24 inches, \$10.00 per 1000 .....	....	....	1.50
12 to 18 inches, 8.00 per 1000.			
6 to 12 inches, 5.50 per 1000.			

BOX ELDER—	Each	10	100
5 to 6 feet .....	.35	3.00	25.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.30	2.50	20.00
10 to 15-inch seedlings, \$8.00 per 1000.			
6 to 10-inch seedlings, 4.50 per 1000.			

COTTONWOOD—	Each	10	100
5 to 6 feet .....	.10	.80	7.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.08	.60	5.00
3 to 4 feet, \$7.50 per 1000 .....	.05	.30	2.00
2 to 3 feet, 6.00 per 1000 .....	.02	.20	1.50
18 to 24 inches, \$4.50 per 1000.			
12 to 18 inches, 3.00 per 1000.			
6 to 12 inches, 2.50 per 1000.			

Plenty of cottonwood seedlings this year.

HARDY CATALPA—	Each	10	100	1000
5 to 6 feet .....	.25	2.00	18.00	
Seedlings, 18 to 24 inches .....	....	1.00	\$ 8.00	
Seedlings, 12 to 18 inches .....	....	.75	7.00	
Seedlings, 6 to 12 inches .....	....	....	4.50	

The trees grown from Northern seed are much harder than those propagated from Southern seed.

North Bend Nurseries.

Lexington, Neb., Dec. 31, 1917.

Dear Sirs: I should like to have your 1918 nursery list when ready to mail. I expect to want a few trees. Your trees seem to grow better than any other fruit trees that are set in this part of Nebraska.

Respectfully,

JOHN S.

18 ALL KINDS OF TREES FOR THIRTY-NINE YEARS

Catalpa Bungei is a remarkable, dense, round-headed, umbrella topped tree. Price, 5 to 6 feet, \$1.25. Have proved hardy here.

ELM—	Each	10	100
8 to 10 feet, select, nursery grown	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00
6 to 8 feet, select, nursery grown	.50	4.50	40.00
5 to 6 feet, select, nursery grown	.35	3.00	28.00
4 to 5 feet, select, nursery grown	.25	2.00	16.00
3 to 4 feet, select, nursery grown	.15	1.00	8.00
18 to 24 inches, \$8.00 per 1000	...	...	1.00
12 to 18 inches, 6.50 per 1000	...	...	.75
6 to 12 inches, 4.00 per 1000	...	...	...

CAROLINA POPLAR—

10 to 12 feet	.50	4.50	40.00
8 to 10 feet	.45	4.00	35.00
6 to 8 feet	.30	2.50	20.00
5 to 6 feet	.25	2.00	15.00
4 to 5 feet	.15	1.20	10.00
3 to 4 feet	.10	.75	4.50
2 to 3 feet	.05	.50	3.50

SOFT MAPLE—

8 to 10 feet, select	.60	5.50	50.00
7 to 8 feet, select	.45	4.00	38.50
6 to 7 feet, select	.40	3.50	30.00
5 to 6 feet, select	.30	2.50	22.00
4 to 5 feet, select	.15	1.20	10.00
3 to 4 feet, select	.08	.40	4.00
2 to 3 feet	...	.25	2.00
12 to 18 inches, \$6.00 per 1000	...	...	.75
18 to 24 inches, 8.00 per 1000	...	...	1.00
6 to 12 inches, 4.00 per 1000	...	...	...

SUGAR MAPLE—

4 to 5 feet	.40	3.80	...
5 to 6 feet	.50	4.80	...
6 to 8 feet	.75	6.50	...
8 to 10 feet	1.00

MULBERRY, DOWNING & HICKS—

5 to 6 feet	.50	4.50	...
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RUSSIAN MULBERRY—

6 to 8 feet, select	.35	3.20	30.00
5 to 6 feet, select	.25	2.30	20.00
4 to 5 feet, select	.20	1.80	15.00
3 to 4 feet, select	.12	1.00	6.00
2 to 3 feet	.08	.50	3.00
18 to 24 inches, \$10.00 per 1000	...	.20	1.50
12 to 18 inches, 8.00 per 1000	...	...	1.00
6 to 12 inches, 5.00 per 1000	...	...	.60

Russian Mulberry is as lasting for posts as Red Cedar.

NORWAY MAPLE—

5 to 6 feet	.60	5.00	...
6 to 8 feet	.70	6.00	...

SYCAMORE—

8 to 10 feet	.60	5.00	...
6 to 8 feet	.45	4.00	35.00
5 to 6 feet	.35	3.00	25.00
4 to 5 feet	.25	2.00	18.00

LINDEN, AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN—

6 to 8 feet	.60	5.00	...
5 to 6 feet	.50	4.50	...

NORWAY POPLAR OR SUDDEN SAWLOG—Claimed to make a tree 2 feet in diameter in 16 years, yet it is stronger and more durable than the Carolina Poplar.

8 to 10 feet	.45	4.50	...
6 to 8 feet	.30	2.50	22.50
5 to 6 feet	.25	2.00	18.00
4 to 5 feet	.15	1.20	10.00
3 to 4 feet	.10	.60	5.00

HACKBERRY—

8 to 10 feet	.75	6.50	...
6 to 8 feet	.60	5.00	...
5 to 6 feet	.45	4.00	...
4 to 5 feet	.35	3.00	...

HONEY LOCUST—

Seedlings, 12 to 18 inches, \$7.50 per 1000.
Seedlings, 6 to 12 inches, 5.00 per 1000.

BLACK LOCUST—

Seedlings, 18 to 24 inches, \$7.50 per 1000.
Seedlings, 12 to 18 inches, 5.50 per 1000.

MOUNTAIN ASH—

European and oak leaved, 5 to 6 feet .45 4.00
European and oak leaved, 4 to 5 feet .35 3.00

RED BUD OR JUDAS TREE—	Each	10	100
5 to 6 feet	\$0.75	.....	.....
HORSE CHESTNUT—			
5 to 6 feet .....	.75	7.00	.....
4 to 5 feet .....	.60	5.50	.....
AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT—			
4 to 5 feet .....	.40	3.50	.....
3 to 4 feet .....	.30	2.50	.....
WHITE BIRCH—			
Common, 8 to 10 feet .....	.80	7.50	.....
Common, 6 to 8 feet .....	.60	5.50	.....
Common, 5 to 6 feet .....	.50	4.80	.....
Common, 4 to 5 feet .....	.40	3.80	.....
Weeping, 6 to 8 feet	1.10	10.00	.....
Weeping, 5 to 6 feet	1.00	9.00	.....
Weeping, 4 to 5 feet .....	.75	6.00	.....
OAK TREES—			
Pin or Red Oak, 5 to 6 feet	1.00	....	.....
Pin or Red Oak, 4 to 5 feet .....	.90	....	.....
WEeping WILLow—			
Wisconsin, 6 feet .....	.50	4.50	.....
WEeping MULBERRY—			
2-year heads	1.50	....	.....
1-year heads	1.25	....	.....
WEeping ELM—			
2-year heads	1.50	....	.....
WEeping MOUNTAIN ASH—			
2-year heads	1.50	....	.....
JAPAN WALNUT—			
4 to 5 feet .....	.60	5.50	.....
3 to 4 feet .....	.50	4.50	.....
RUSSIAN OLIVE—			
4 to 5 feet, fragrant bloom .....	.50	4.50	.....
3 to 4 feet, very hardy, silver foliage.....	.40	3.50	.....
12 to 18 inches .....	..	.50	4.00
BLACK WALNUT—			
4 to 5 feet .....	.40	3.50	.....
5 to 6 feet .....	.50	4.50	.....
Seedlings, 12 to 18 inches, \$15.00 per 1000.....	..	....	2.00
LARCH, EUROPEAN—			
3 to 4 feet .....	.50	4.50	.....
2 to 3 feet .....	.40	3.50	.....
BUTTERNUT, OR WHITE WALNUT—			
5 to 6 feet .....	.50	4.50	.....
4 to 5 feet .....	.40	3.50	.....
3 to 4 feet .....	.30	2.50	.....
All the above named trees are nursery grown and transplanted.			
NORWOOD POPLAR CUTTINGS.....	10	100	1000
	..	\$0.50	\$4.00
WILLow CUTTINGS, GRAY OR WEeping WILLow.....		.50	3.50
OSAGE ORANGE, 1-year, 12 to 18 inches.....		.50	4.00
HEDGING—	Each	10	100
Buckthorn, 12 to 18 inches .....	..	\$0.75	\$6.00
Japan Quince, 12 to 18 inches .....	..	1.00	9.00
Spirea Van Houttei, 12 to 18 inches.....	..	1.00	9.00
THUNBERG'S BARBERRY, 12 to 18 inches.....		1.00	9.00
CALIFORNIA PRIVET—12 to 18 inches.....		.60	5.00
PRIVET, AMOUR RIVER NORTH—			
12 to 18 inches .....	..	.75	6.00
18 to 24 inches .....	..	1.00	7.50
Amour Privet is hardy. California Privet is not.			

Select Evergreens

Evergreens should be planted in the spring when sap is starting new growth. We handle transplanted trees, which are much safer to transplant than seedlings. Western grown evergreens succeed much better than Eastern trees, as our atmosphere has much less moisture than that of the East. Roots should not get dry for a moment on account of the resinous nature of the sap. Dip the roots in mud thick enough to adhere, and settle good soil about the roots with water. Leave surface about tree basin shape to hold water and mulching. Water thoroughly, but not too often, till November. The Black Hills Spruce and Ponderosa Pine, and the Colorado Evergreens are all succeeding well. The Jack Pine is doing remarkably well on the government reservations in this state. It transplants with very little loss. We recommend it for windbreaks instead of cedars. Scotch and Austrian Pines are excellent for windbreaks and stand drouth. White Pine transplants nicely, and is handsomest of the pines, but will not stand extreme drouth.

Jack Pine is not an ornamental tree except as a windbreak.

Our Black Hills Spruce are as blue and handsome as the Colorado Blue Spruce.

		Each	10	100
JACK PINE—				
18 to 24 inches, nice trees	.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	.....
12 to 18 inches	.....	.25	2.50	.....
PONDEROSA OR BULL PINE—				
18 to 24 inches	.....	.50	4.50	.....
12 to 18 inches	.....	.40	3.50	.....
AUSTRIAN PINE—				
12 to 18 inches	.....	.35	3.00	.....
18 to 24 inches	.....	.50	4.50	.....
2 to 3 feet	.....	.75	6.00	.....
SCOTCH PINE—				
2 to 2½ feet	.....	.75	6.00	.....
18 to 24 inches	.....	.50	4.50	.....
12 to 18 inches	.....	.40	3.50	30.00
BLACK HILLS SPRUCE—				
6 to 12 inches	.....	.30	2.50	22.00
12 to 24 inches	.....	.50	4.50	40.00
18 to 24 inches	.....	.60	5.50	.....
2 to 3 feet	.....	.80	7.50	.....
NORWAY SPRUCE—				
18 to 24 inches	.....	.45	4.00	35.00
12 to 18 inches	.....	.35	3.00	25.00
AMERICAN A. VITAE—				
2½ to 3 feet	.....	.60	5.50	.....
18 to 24 inches	.....	.50	4.50	.....
12 to 18 inches	.....	.30	2.50	20.00
PYRAMIDAL A. VITAE—				
18 to 24 inches	.....	.75	6.00	.....
Balling and Burlapping, 25 cents extra on 2 to 3-foot trees.				
We have some fine specimens of Black Hills Spruce, 4 to 5 feet and 5 to 6 feet, balled and burlapped, sure to grow.				

Platte Valley Cedars

We cannot recommend Cedar trees because the Cedar rust is so injurious to Apple trees.

		Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet, transplanted	.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	.....
18 to 24 inches, transplanted	.....	.50	4.50	.....
12 to 18 inches, transplanted	.....	.35	3.50	.....
COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—				
12 to 18 inches, Blue, balled	.....		Each 10	.....
			\$1.50	.....
COLORADO BLUE SELECT—				
18 to 24 inches, balled	.....		2.00	.....
KOSTER BLUE GRAFTED, with Ball of Earth—Balled.				
18 to 24 inches	.....		3.00	.....
12 to 18 inches	.....		2.00	.....
DOUGLAS SPRUCE—				
2 to 3 feet	.....		.75	6.50

Ornamental Shrubs

Can send smaller sizes by mail at same price.

	Each	Doz.
Althea, Rose of Sharon—Blossoms from mid-summer until frost; white, red and purple, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.50
Tree Althea—3 to 4 feet; Altheas need protection in winter.....	.50	.....
Almond, Double Flowering—Two sorts, white and pink; very early; 2 to 3 feet	.35	3.50
Butterfly Bush—Long spikes of flowers in August and September; a new novelty	.35	.....
Calycanthus—Sweet scented shrub; chocolate color; very fragrant.....	.35	.....
Currant—Flowering abundantly; early in spring.....	.35	.....
Deutzias—Hardy flowers, double, white tinged with pink.....	.35	3.50
Barberry Thunberg—Dwarf habits; small foliage, changing to red in the fall. Very pretty singly or in a hedge; 18 to 24-inch.....	.35	3.00



Spirea Van Houttei

Shrubs, 18 to 24 inches, 5c less.

	Each	Doz.
Euonymous or Burning Bush —Very attractive with its red berries covering the tree from October until Christmas; 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.50
White Fringe —Delicate fringe-like white flowers.....	.35	3.50
Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree —Large shrub; much admired.....	.35	3.50
Hydrangea Grandiflora —Blooms freely from July until Frost; very hardy; 2 to 3 feet, 35c; 18 to 24 inches.....	.30	3.50
Hydrangea Grandiflora —Tree form; 3 to 4 feet.....	.50	5.00
Honeysuckle —Upright, Red Tartarian; blossoms in June; very hardy.....	.35	3.50
Japan Quince —Scarlet; early in spring.....	.35	3.50
Lilacs —In tree form; grafted; 3 to 4 feet; assorted colors.....	.50	....
Lilacs —From Japan and China; become trees; snowy white; blooms in June...	.50	4.00
Lilacs —Persian; purple and white .....	.35	3.50
Common purple .....	.25	2.50
Large white flowering .....	.30	3.00
Spirea, Billardia —Rose colored in spikes.....	.35	3.50
Spirea, Van Houttei —Grandest of all Spireas; white, early; called Bridal Wreath; extra size, 5c more.....	.30	3.50
Anthony Waterer —Low bush, covered all summer with bright pink or solferino flowers .....	.35	3.50
Snowball —Well known shrub; 2 to 3 feet; tree form, 3 to 4 feet, 50c.....	.35	3.50
Syringa, Mock Orange —White flower, very fragrant; hardy.....	.35	3.50
Wiegella, Pink and White —Hardy; bloom in June and July.....	.35	3.50
Tamarisk —Beautiful shrub; small pink and white spikes; in May.....	.35	3.50
Forsythia, or Golden Bell —Drooping yellow flowers; very early.....	.35	3.50
Sumach —Fern-like leaves, changing to rich red in the autumn.....	.35	3.50
Cranberry —High bush, 2 to 3 feet .....	.35	3.50
Golden Leaved Elder —Golden foliage and pure white flowers.....	.35	3.50
Prunus Triloba —Delicate pink flowers, appearing in early spring.....	.35	3.50
Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab —When in bloom it presents appearance of being covered with roses; 3 to 4-foot trees.....	.60	....
Japan Snowball —A beautiful species from Japan. Pure white, in large globular heads; 2 to 3 feet; protect in winter.....	.40	....
Snowberry —Red and white wax-like berries; very late.....	.30	....
Dogwood —2 to 3 feet.....	.35	....
Shrubs, 18 to 24-inch size, 5c less.		



Phlox

Ornamental Climbing Vines

	Each	Doz.
Woodbine (Virginia Creeper)—Rapid grower.....	\$0.25	\$2.50
Bignonia or Trumpet Flower—Scarlet; flowers in August; hardy.....	.25	2.50
Clematis, Coccinea—Coral scarlet, bell-shaped flowers; July to October.....	.40	....
Clematis, Henryi—Large white flowers .....	.60	....
Clematis, Jackmanni—Purple flowers, 4 to 6 inches in diameter.....	.60	6.00
Clematis, Paniculata—White, sweet scented blooms from August until October; very attractive; easily grown; rapid grower.....	.40	4.00
Honeysuckles—Monthly fragrant; grows quick; very fragrant; color red and yellow; blooms till frost comes.....	.30	3.50
Honeysuckles—Scarlet and yellow trumpet; well known sorts, produces in-odorous flowers all summer; very hardy.....	.30	3.00
Honeysuckles—Halleana; very fragrant; white and yellow flower.....	.30	3.50
Maderia Vine—Called Mignonette vine.....	.10	....
Wistaria—Purple; perfectly hardy; fine bloomer.....	.35	3.50
Wistaria—White; perfectly hardy; fine bloomer.....	.40	4.00
Cinnamon Vine—A fine climber .....	.15	....
Matrimony Vine—A fast growing vine used for covering screens and ledges. Prevents banks from washing. Small purple flowers.....	.25	2.50

Herbaceous Plants and Bulbs

	Each	Doz.
Dahlias—Assorted colors; very handsome fall flowers.....	\$0.20	\$2.00
Gladiolus—Assorted colors .....	.10	1.00
Phlox—Perennial; snowy white to deep red.....	.25	2.50
Bleeding Heart—An old favorite sort.....	.30	3.00
Yucca, Filamentosa—Evergreen; blooms in June.....	.30	3.00
Peonies—These are glorious in flower, delightful fragrance; mixed sorts and pink, red .....	.25	2.50
Fragrant Rose, white, etc. ....	.25	2.50
Some new fancy sorts, very handsome; each 50c to \$1.00. Early.		
Auratum (Gold Banded Japan Lily)—Large flowers.....	.30	3.00
Tiger Lily—Double .....	.20	2.00
Golden Glow—Like chrysanthemum, very popular; easily grown; strong roots..	.20	2.00
Tuberose—Long spikes of pure white flowers; fragrant.....	.10	.60



There is a place in every yard for roses.

Herbaceous Plants and Bulbs—Continued

	Each	Doz.
Iris—German and Japan.....	\$0.20	\$2.00
Columbine .....	.25	2.50
Cannas—Assorted .....	.20	2.00
Shasta Daisy—A marvelous production.....	.20	2.00
Lily of the Valley.....	.10	1.00
Ribbon Grass .....	.15	....
Boltonia or Asteroids—Aster like, white; flowers in fall.....	.15	1.50
Oriental Poppy—Immense flower; crimson.....	.25	2.50
Sweet William—Mixed colors .....	.20	2.00
Caladium (Elephant Ear) .....	.25	....

The following named bulbs should be planted in the spring and taken up in the fall to be kept from freezing. Begonias, Calladium or Elephant Ear, Cannas, Carnation, Chrysanthemums, Dahlias, Gladiolus, Tuberoses.

The following should be planted in the fall: Snow Drop, Crocus, Crown Imperial, Hyacinths, Jonquils, Narcissus, Tulips. Lilliums can be planted in the fall or spring and Peonies in the fall or spring, but fall is preferred for planting.

PRICES OF FALL BULBS—

	Each	Doz.
Hyacinths	\$0.12	\$1.20
Tulips .....	.06	.60
Narcissus .....	.04	.50
Jonquils .....	.04	.40
Snow Drops .....	.03	.30

Roses

Our Roses are all very strong two-year-old plants, and are not to be compared with the puny greenhouse plants from two-inch pots.

Write U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 750. It will give you a vast amount of information about Roses. It is free.

Hybrid Perpetuals

These are hybrids or crosses between June and Monthly roses, partaking of the hardiness of one parent and the perpetual blooming habit of the other. They are by far the most popular family of roses, needing good soil and culture, as they can only bloom on new shoots of the current season. Free manuring after the first crop will insure better blooms later in the season.

North Bend Nurseries

Schuyler, Neb., Jan. 25, 1918.

Dear Sirs: I ordered lots of trees from you last spring and was well pleased, so please send me your new catalog for I would like to order some for this spring.

I remain,

Your customer,

ANTON J. S.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Owing to scarcity of Roses and small imports from Holland and France, we are obliged to charge 50c for No. 1 grade and 40c for No. 1½.

If ordered by mail, add 5c to the order for each plant, or 10c for three. Mention your second choice.

Alfred Colomb—Bright carmine red; clear color; large, deeply built form; exceedingly fine.

Anne de Diesbach (Glory of Paris)—Brilliant carmine pink. A superb garden sort; fragrant; one of the hardiest and best.

Baronne de Bonstettin—Rich, dark red, passing to velvety maroon; highly fragrant; very double.

Coquette des Alps—One of the finest pure white hybrid perpetuals; large, full, finely formed flower; pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale bush; profuse bloomer.

Coquette des Blanchés—Flowers of medium size in large clusters; full and slightly fragrant. Snowy white, sometimes delicately flushed with pale rose.

General Jacqueminot—This might be called the rose for the million, for it is still a universal favorite. Bright crimson-scarlet, exceedingly rich and velvety.

General Washington—Color brilliant crimson; very rich and beautiful; large, perfectly double and a free bloomer.

John Hopper—Bright rose with a carmine center; large and full.

Madam Charles Wood—Flowers large; dazzling crimson; a constant bloomer; very fine.

Madam Gabriel Luizet—Pink; very large and fragrant. As an exhibition rose it stands at the head of the list.

Magna Charta—Bright, clear pink, flushed with violet crimson; flowers large, fine form, sweet, very double and free bloomer.

Mrs. John Laing—Deep rose; large, fine form; fragrant, vigorous grower and hardy. One of the most profuse bloomers.

Marshall P. Wilder—New; color cherry carmine; continues in bloom long after others are out of flower; exquisite.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color, good foliage and by far the largest variety in cultivation; one of the best.

Mad. Plantier—Very double, pure white; extremely hardy.

American Beauty—One of the best and most valuable roses, both for garden and house culture. Color rosy crimson, exquisitely shaded and very handsome. Extra large, full flowers and fine buds. The plant is a constant bloomer. Each shoot produces a bud. The fragrance is delightful. Vigorous growth and has the ever-blooming qualities of the Tea Rose. Protect in the winter.

Frau Karl Druschki or White American Beauty—A pure paper white, free flowering, large size Hybrid Perpetual. It is a remarkably handsome plant with bright, heavy foliage and strong, upright growth. The bloom is perfect in form on fine, long stems, and of the purest possible white. There is nothing in the line of perfectly hardy roses that can compare with this one.

P. C. de Rohan—Dark crimson, changing to maroon.

Ulrich Bruner—Brilliant cherry crimson; very strong grower.

Clio—Flesh color, shading to rose in the center; large and fine form.

Climbing Roses

Crimson Rambler—The famous crimson clustered climber, so extremely effective when grown on pillars and trellises. The plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots 8 to 10 feet long in a season. The foliage is large and glossy; the plant looks like a mass of double crimson flowers when in bloom. The panicles are large and remain perfect for several weeks. Perfectly hardy anywhere.

Yellow Rambler—Flowers of medium size, in immense clusters; very sweet scented; a clear, decided yellow. The hardiest of all yellow climbing roses. It is a rampant grower, well established plants often making a growth of 10 to 12 feet in a season.

White Rambler—Resembles Crimson Rambler in foliage and habit; flowers pure white.

"Baby Rambler"—A dwarf (bush, not climbing) form of Crimson Rambler and, furthermore, ever-blooming. Will bloom continuously throughout the summer if planted out of doors. Has the same bright crimson color as the Climbing Rambler, and blooms in clusters of 20 to 40 flowers at one time on plants of fair size. "Baby Rambler" is one of the best red roses for bedding, and is going to be just as popular and as extensively planted as the climbing form has been. May be grown in pots.

Baltimore Belle—Pale bluish, is almost white; very double and fragrant.

Greenville, or Seven Sisters—Purple crimson and pink; not quite hardy.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rose color; large and double; very vigorous and rapid in its growth; the best climbing rose.

A Blue Rose

The Greatest Rose Novelty of the Century.

A New Rambler (Violet Blue)—Hailed by the German rose growers as the forerunner of a genuinely cornflower blue rose; is a seedling of Crimson Rambler; very vigorous and hardy and free blooming.

New Ever-Blooming Crimson Rambler Rose

A sort of the well-known and famous Crimson Rambler climbing rose. This new rose produces its lovely flowers until killing frost stops further growth.

Dorothy Perkins—Flowers in clusters of 25 to 30 of a beautiful shell-pink. A rapid climber.

White Dorothy Perkins—Same as above only the blossoms are white.

Thousand Beauty Rose—A new climbing rose, producing on the same bush so many different colored flowers that it is impossible to describe the variations, hence the very fitting name. Blooming profusely from beginning of June until last of July. Colors run from tender rose to bright rose and carmine with white and yellow tints showing; a strong grower and hardy.

Climbing Roses—Continued

Empress of China—The only strictly perpetual blooming climber now known. Extremely hardy; blooms early in the spring, and continues until the ground freezes solid. Very fragrant; beautiful form; especially valuable for buttonhole bouquets. Deep red in the bud, changing to pink and red; like an apple bloom; nearly double.

Moss Roses

The Moss Rose is as hardy as any rose can be, and an extra vigorous grower. They are much admired on account of their bright, healthy foliage and mossy-like covering of the buds. While they bloom but once a year, the flowers are large, beautiful and plentiful.

Capt. John Ingram—Dark, velvety purple; full and fine.

Glory of Mosses—Pale rose; very large, full and beautiful.

Perpetual White—Pure white. It blooms in large clusters.

Austrian Roses

This class flowers on extreme ends of wood of previous season's growth; very little pruning is therefore required.

Harrison's Yellow—Double; bright yellow; very showy and fine.

Persian Yellow—Deep, bright yellow; small but handsome; double; a very early bloomer and much the finest hardy yellow rose.

Rugosa Roses

Alba—A splendid white variety; highly scented.

Carman—A hybrid obtained by crossing the pink Rugosa with Harrison's Yellow. Flowers the color of Gen. Jacqueminot and bloom in clusters, continuing nearly all summer. A strong grower; handsome foliage; hardy.

Rubra—Bright rosy-crimson; flowers succeeded by red berries; a very handsome shrub.

Tree Roses

\$1.50 each.

These are grafted on hardy rose stalks 4 to 5 feet high, are tree shaped and when in full bloom are objects of beauty, making handsome plants for the lawn, or as border plants along the sidewalk or driveway. They are coming into popular favor and at the low price we are offering them this year anyone can set out a few of these pretty tree roses in his yard or on the lawn.

Crimson Rambler Tree Rose—No other rose is so well adapted for growing in tree form. The branches droop gracefully and reach nearly down to the ground, thus forming a regular weeping tree.



La France Roses

Hybrid Perpetual Tree Rose—These hardy and free blooming roses we have in tree form and can furnish the following colors: Red, white and yellow.

Baby Rambler Tree Rose—A most attractive novelty in hardy roses. Budded on strong, straight stems four feet high; the round, bushy, Baby Rambler tops at all times a perfect mass of crimson bloom. The most florescent and striking of all tree roses.

Hybrid Wichurian Roses

Price, No. 1, 50c; No. 1½, 40c.

Manda's Triumph—The flowers are medium-sized, perfectly double to the center, pure white and very fragrant. The plant is an erect grower, has handsome dark green foliage, is entirely hardy and bears its lovely flowers in large clusters.

Duchess of Albany, or Red La France—Large and full, highly perfumed, and of first quality in every respect. Flowers are produced in extraordinary profusion.

Gruss an Teplitz—Large, rich scarlet, shading to velvety crimson; fragrant, and flowers in great abundance all summer. Valuable for bedding.

La France—Delicate silvery rose, shaded with cerise pink, often silvery pink with peach shading. Very large, double and superb form. Flowers continuously throughout the season. None can surpass the delicacy of its coloring; in fragrance, incomparable; in form, perfect. Sweetest and most useful of all roses.

We can procure from green house growers Bourbon, Noisette and Tea Roses for any who wish to grow such indoors or out. See our Descriptive Catalog for description of many Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, Bulbs, etc., not listed here.

Hot House Plants

We have made arrangements with one of the leading greenhouses and can now supply you with the following plants. As these plants cannot be mailed but must go by express, it is not advisable to send in an order amounting to less than \$1.00.

We do **not** pay the express but the boxing is done free. We advise you to send for everything needed in one order and save express.

Geraniums—The old standby, for beds or flower boxes. Colors, white, red, salmon, flesh, pink. Double or single.

	½ Doz.	Doz.
From 4-inch pots, in bud or bloom.....	\$1.75	\$3.00
From 3-inch pots, in bud or bloom.....	1.25	2.00
From 2-inch pots, small, for borders.....		1.50

Cannas—Red, yellow, pink flowered; also red foliaged.

Started in 3-inch pots.....	1.50	2.50
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Alternanthera—One of the finest dwarf foliage plants for borders, solid beds, etc. Colors, red and green or yellow and green.

	Doz.	50
Prices	\$0.75	\$2.50

Coleus—Well known foliage plant. All colors..... .75 2.50

Ferns—Springeri Asparagus—The favorite for hanging baskets.

	Each
From 2½-inch pots.....	\$0.15
From 3 -inch pots.....	.20

Ferns—Whitmanii (Fluffy Ruffles)—From 3-inch pots..... .25

Ferns—Boston—From 3-inch pots..... .25

Salvia—Scarlet Sage—From 2½-inch pots..... \$0.10 1.00

Anything not listed, we can probably procure for you.

Books

We will furnish any of the books in this list at prices annexed, postpaid:

Amateur Fruit Growing, 134 pages, cloth 50c, paper 25c.

Vegetable Gardening, 252 pages, cloth \$1.00, paper 50c.

Farm Wind Breaks and Shelter Belts, 69 pages, paper 25c.

The Gold Mine in Front Yard, a book about flowers, 280 pages, cloth \$1.00.

Evergreens and How to Grow Them, 100 pages, cloth 50c, paper 25c.

The Country Kitchen, a practical cook book, 154 pages, cloth 50c, paper 25c.

Poultry Manual, poultry culture in all its branches, 148 pages, cloth 50c, paper 25c.

Can furnish any other agricultural book you may want.

Write the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., Division of Publication, for list of Farmers' Bulletins. They are free for the asking.

For the Home Grower.

PARCEL POST

The following table shows zone rates:

Rate within 50 miles zone,	5c first pound.....	3c each additional pound
Rate within 150 miles zone,	6c first pound.....	4c each additional pound
Rate within 300 miles zone,	7c first pound.....	5c each additional pound
Rate within 600 miles zone,	8c first pound.....	6c each additional pound
Rate within 1,000 miles zone,	9c first pound.....	7c each additional pound
Rate within 1,400 miles zone,	10c first pound.....	9c each additional pound
Rate within 1,800 miles zone,	11c first pound.....	10c each additional pound

North Bend Nurseries,
North Bend, Neb.

Linwood, Neb., June 10, 1918.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find draft for \$3.50 as payment for strawberries that I got last week. They are growing fine. Yours truly,

S. C. S.

Formulas

Black knot on plums or cherries should be cut out and burned as soon as discovered.
For aphides or plant lice use kerosene emulsion on all plants.

BORDEAU MIXTURE

Copper Sulphate 6 pounds
Quicklime 4 pounds
Water 40 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Stake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. For rots, moulds, mildews and all fungous diseases.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE

Copper Carbonate.....1 ounce
Ammonia.....enough to dissolve the copper
Water.....9 gallons

The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, where it will keep indefinitely, and it should be diluted with water as required. For same purposes as Bordeaux.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION

Copper Sulphate 1 pound
Water 15 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break. For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water. For fungous diseases.

PARIS GREEN

Paris Green 1 pound
Water 250 gallons

If this mixture is to be used on peach trees, 1 pound quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage, unless lime is added. Paris green and Bordeaux can be applied with perfect safety. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris Green loses all caustic properties. For insects which chew.

Arsenate of Lead is probably the best poison for insects. It adheres to foliage and does not injure it. Use 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water.

Fresh White Hellebore.....1 ounce
Water 3 gallons

Apply when thoroughly mixed. For insects which chew.

Arsenate of Lead is used mostly for spraying trees. Two pounds to 50 gallons of water.

KEROSENE EMULSION

Hard Soap ½ pound
Boiling Water 1 gallon
Kerosene 2 gallons

Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5 to 10 minutes. Dilute 10 to 15 times before applying. For insects which suck, caggabe worms, and all insects which have soft bodies.

Spraying Calendar

Although much has been written on the subject of spraying, the information is so scattered that it cannot readily be brought together. In the preparation of this calendar the most important points regarding sprays have been selected and arranged in such a manner that the grower can see at a glance what to apply, and when to make the applications. The more important insect and fungous enemies are also mentioned, so that a fairly clear understanding of the work can be obtained by examining the table below. When making applications advised, other enemies than those mentioned are also kept under control, for only the most serious ones could be named in so brief an outline. The directions given have been compiled from the latest results obtained by leading horticulturists and entomologists, and they may be followed with safety.

NOTICE—The number of applications given in each case has particular reference to localities in which fungous and insect enemies are most abundant. If your crops are not troubled when some applications are advised, it is unnecessary to make any.

	1st Application.	2d Application.	3d Application.	4th Application.
Apples (Scab, Codling Moth, Bud Moth.)	Spray before buds start, using copper sulphate solution.	Just before blossoms open, bordeaux. For bud moth, arsenites when buds open.	Within a week after blossoms have fallen, bordeaux and arsenites.	Eight to 12 days later bordeaux.
Cabbage (Worms, Aphids.)	When worms first appear, kerosene emulsion.	Repeat in 7 to 10 days if plants are not heading	If worms reappear, repeat if not heading.	After heads form use saltpeter for worms; a teaspoonful to a gallon of water.

Spraying Calendar (Continued)

	1st Application	4th Application	3d Application	2d Application
Carnation (Rust and other fungous diseases, Red Spider.)	When rust is first noticed, Bordeaux. For Red Spider, kerosene emulsion.	For rust repeat first in 10 to 14 days. For Red Spider, repeat in 3 to 4 days.	Repeat second using ammoniacal carbonate of copper if plants are in bloom.	Repeat second if necessary.
Cherry (Rot, Aphis, Slug and Curculio.)	As buds are breaking, Bordeaux. When aphis appear, kerosene emulsion.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux. If slugs appear, dust leaves with air-slaked lime.	Ten to 14 days later, if signs of rot appear, Bordeaux.	Ten to 14 days later ammoniacal copper carbonate.
Currant (Mildew, Worms.)	At first sight of worms, Paris green.	If worms reappear, repeat. If leaves mildew, Bordeaux.	If worms still trouble, hellebore.	
Gooseberry (Mildew, Worms.)	When leaves expand, Bordeaux. For worms, Paris green.	Ten to 14 days later repeat.	Ten to 14 days later, ammoniacal copper carbonate.	Repeat in 10 to 14 days if necessary.
Grape (Fungous diseases, Flea Beetle.)	Before buds burst, copper sulphate solution. For flea beetle, Paris green.	When leaves are half grown, Bordeaux, Paris green for larvae of flea beetle.	As soon as fruit has set, Bordeaux.	Ten to 14 days later, if any disease appears, Bordeaux.
Nursery Stock (Fungous Diseases.)	When buds appear, Bordeaux.	Repeat at intervals of 10 to 14 days.		
Peach, Apricot (Rot, Mildew.)	Before buds swell, copper sulphate solution.	As soon as fruit has set, Bordeaux.	Ten to 12 days later repeat.	When fruit is nearly grown, ammoniacal copper carbonate.
Pears (Codling Moth, Psylla, Leaf Blight, Scab.)	Before buds start, copper sulphate solution.	Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux. Kerosene emulsion for psylla when leaves open.	After blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and arsenites.	Ten to 12 days later repeat if necessary.
Plums (Rot, Fungous Growths, Curculio.)	As buds start, copper sulphate solution.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux, Paris green. Begin to jar trees for curculio.	Ten to 12 days later repeat.	Ten to 23 days later, Bordeaux.
Potato (Beetles, Blight.)	When beetles first appear, arsenites.	When vines are 2-3 grown, Bordeaux; arsenites for beetles if necessary.	Ten to 15 days later repeat if necessary.	Ten to 15 days, Bordeaux if necessary.
Quince (Leaf and Fruit Spot, Rot.)	Before buds start, copper sulphate solution.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and arsenites.	Ten to 12 days later, Bordeaux.	Ten to 21 days later, Bordeaux.
Raspberry, Blackberry (Anthracnose, Rust.)	Before buds break, copper sulphate solution.	When new canes are 1 foot high, Bordeaux mixture.		During summer, if rust appears, Bordeaux.
Rose (Mildew, Black Spot, Red Spider, Aphis.)	Mildew, keep heating pipes painted with equal parts lime and sulphur mixed with water to a paste.	Black spot, spray plants once a week with weak copper sulphate.	Red Spider, kerosene emulsion to under side of foliage.	Aphis, kerosene emulsion.
Strawberry (Rust.)	Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux.	As first fruits are setting, Bordeaux.	When first fruits are ripening ammoniacal copper carbonate.	When last of fruit is harvested, Bordeaux.
Tomato (Rot, Blight.)	At first appearance of rot or blight, Bordeaux.	Repeat if diseases are not checked.		

TREE PROTECTORS—Made of wood veneer; protect the tree from rabbits, insects and sun scald. Price, \$1.50 per 100. Easily applied. Wet the veneer and tie around tree with small wire or cord.

Forward to	Amount Enclosed
Name..... (Very plain. Ladies, please sign Miss or Mrs.)	P. O. Order - \$.....
Postoffice.....	Draft - - - \$.....
Express Office.....	Ex. Money Or. \$.....
County.....State.....	Cash - - - \$.....
Ship by..... (Say whether to be sent by Freight, Express or Mail)	Total - - \$.....

ORDER SHEET—Continued

[illegible]

Please give names and P. O. addresses of others who are interested in fruit growing and we will be glad to add enough extra stock to your order to pay you for your kindness.

[illegible]

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Cuttings	19	Rhubarb	12
Dewberries	12	Roses	23-25
Elderberries	12	Shade Trees	17-19
Evergreens	19-20	Spray Calendar and Formulas	27-28
Forest Trees Seedlings	17-19	Shrubs	20-21
Flowering Plants	26	Strawberries	14-16
Gooseberries	11	Tree Protectors	28
Grapes	13	Weeping Trees	19

Copy of State Entomologist's Certificate of Nursery Inspection.

No. 67

This is to certify that on the 19th day of July, 1918, the growing stock and premises of the North Bend Nurseries, J. W. Stevenson, Proprietor, of North Bend, Nebraska, was inspected, and no San Jose scale was found nor indications that it had ever been present in the nursery or its vicinity, and the stock is apparently in a healthy condition and free from all other dangerous insect pests and fungous diseases.

LAWRENCE BRUNER, State Entomologist.
CLARENCE E. MICKEL, Deputy.

This certificate is good until July 1, 1919.

Seed Corn

We have several hundreds bushels of Yellow Dent corn, called Pride of the North, a 90-day sort. It has yielded in our nursery, this dry season, 60 bushels per acre of well matured corn, while adjacent fields of other sorts are yielding about 10 to 15 bushels per acre. It will test 100 per cent. We have carefully selected the best ears and will sell at less than seed house prices while the supply lasts.

Price per bushel, including sack, \$4.00.

We also have Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn. Prices, by mail, postpaid: 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

By express, not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$3.00.

Per bushel, including sacks, \$6.00.

Mr. Stevenson.

Central City, Neb.

Dear Sir: The strawberry plants I ordered from you in March, arrived in good shape and nearly all lived and are growing fine. Very respectfully,

MRS. GEO. M.

J. W. Stevenson,
North Bend, Neb.

Dodge, Neb.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 7th, at hand. Wish to thank you for your conscientious business dealing; also please accept my sincere thanks for the additional black grapes.

Respectfully, MRS. JNO. J. K.

Dear Sir: I want you to know we were more than pleased with the shrubbery we received from you a short time ago. We have it all in the ground and it is doing nicely. Last winter was the hardest on shrubbery of any we have had in the years we have lived here.

Shall be pleased to do business with you next season.

W. G. R.

J. W. Stevenson,
North Bend, Neb.

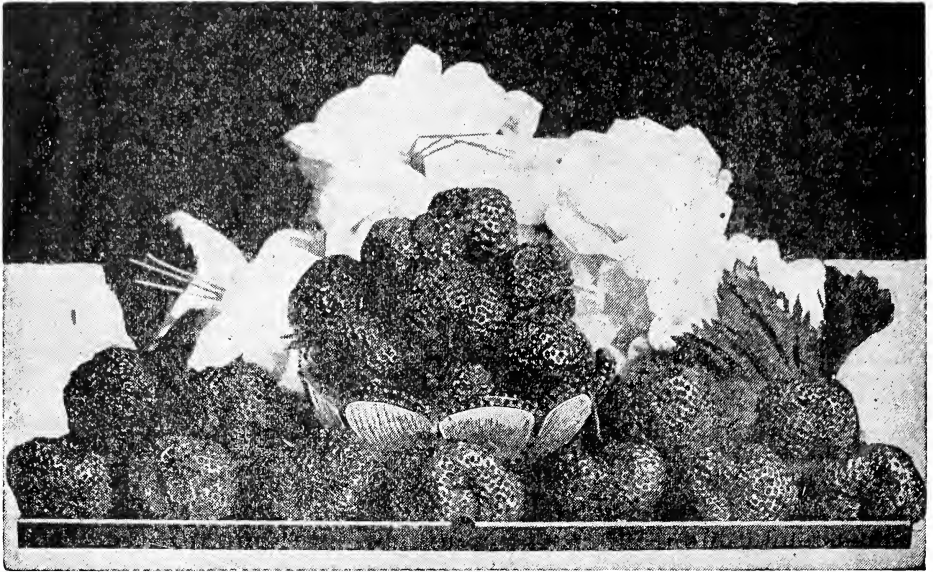
Bartlett, Neb., April 25, 1917.

Dear Sir:

Your letter and the fruit trees and bushes duly received in good condition. I am enclosing 60c to cover half price on replace goods and postage. Many thanks for promptness and reliability. You did just as you said you would.

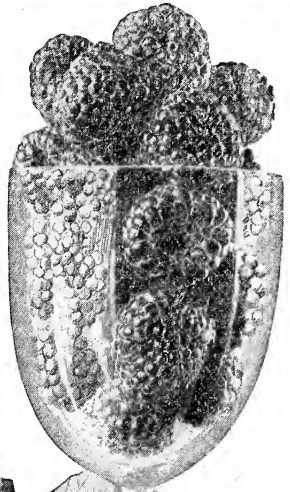
Yours very truly,

EDITH B.



STRAWBERRIES

PLANT Everbearing Strawberry Plants and have fruit from May 15th until November. Are as easily grown as the June-bearing sorts. Will give nearly a full crop the same year planted. We keep the best standard sorts of June-bearers also, such as Dunlap, Warfield, etc. Irrigate strawberry plants if dry.



RASPBERRIES

PLANT Black Caps, Red Caps and St. Regis everbearing. Good soil and plenty of water will yield abundant crops of Raspberries and prevent winter killing.



North Bend Nurseries, North Bend, Nebr.